

On the issue of standardization of dry extract "Glyzyrrhiza 7"

© Tatiana V. Kornopoltseva,^{1*+} and Elena A. Botoeva²

¹Laboratory of Biomedical Research. Institute of General and Experimental Biology.

Sakhyanovoy St., 6. Ulan-Ude. Russia. Phone: +7 (9021) 64-55-81. E-mail: tv-kornopol@mail.ru

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology with the Course of Pediatrics. Buryat State University.
Smolin St., 24a. Ulan-Ude. Russia.

*Supervising author; +Corresponding author

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Abstract

A promising direction for the search and development of new adaptogenic drugs of natural origin is the study of nonspecific drugs from the arsenal of Tibetan medicine, recommended for the weakened, as well as for elderly people, as a general tonic, "giving longevity and health." Based on the prescription recipe "Glyzyrrhiza-7", in the indications for use: "with pain in the kidneys, lower back, limb stiffness, sudden flushes of heat in different parts of the body" developed a dry plant extract from the roots *Glyzyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch, wood *Caragana jubata* (Pall.) Poir, roots *Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill) Druse, roots *Polygonatum humile* Fisch ex Maxim, bulbs *Orchis mascula* L., roots *Rheum rhabarbarum* L., roots *Rubia tinctorum* L. HPLC in the dry extract revealed the presence of ten marker components whose raw material source is *Rheum* (deoxyraponticin, raponticin, rapontigenin, caffeic acid), *Glyzyrrhiza* (likuritine, glycyrrhizic acid), *Rubia* (alizarin, purpurine, ruberitric acid, lucidin-primeroid) The dominant compounds of the licorice 7 extract are anthraquinones, the content of which was 7.65 mg/g; stelben content 6.13 mg/g; terpenes (glycyrrhizic acid) 1.67 mg/g, flavonoids and phenol carboxylic acids account for 2.07 and 1.12 mg/g, respectively. A technique has been developed for the quantitative determination of the content of glycyrrhizic acid in the dry extract (16.5%), which can be used to standardize this object.

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